

THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Established March 4, 1885. Made Famous in the Story of "Jonathan and His Continent," by Max O'Rell.

SPENCER COOPER,
Owner and Editor.

The Oldest, Most Popular, Most Widely Circulated and Most Quoted Paper in the Kentucky Mountains.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KENTUCKY. THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1899.

NUMBER 47.

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Jeans, Kersey, Cassimere & Corduroy Pants
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DUCK COATS
Are acknowledged to be Superior to any
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TONIC. Cures Chills
SURE.
50c. & \$1.00 Bottles. Druggists Have It.
IMPROVED—TASTE PLEASANT.
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CINCINNATI
The leading house for FANCY DRY
GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS and
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Special attention to Mail Orders.

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Manufacturers and Jobbers of
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Winchester Bank,
WINCHESTER, KY.
N. H. WITHERSPOON, President.
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Paid up Capital, \$200,000.00.
Surplus, \$60,000.00.
This Bank solicits the accounts of mer-
chants, farmers, traders and business men
generally throughout Eastern Kentucky
and offers its customers every facility, and
the most liberal terms within the limits of
legitimate banking. oct18,19

GET YOUR NOTEHEADS, Envelopes,
Letterheads, Catalogues,
Bills, &c., printed at HERALD office.

Written for THE HERALD.]
THE BOYS OF THE HOME.

The boys of the Home,
Are cheerful and bright,
They recite through the day,
And study at night.
Prof. Cord a close watch
Over them does keep
And at night through their windows
He is often seen to peep.

But they don't care for his peeping,
'Nor his harsh talk,
And often while he is sleeping,
In town they are seen to walk:
And the boys all like him,
And think he is good,
None of them would "whip" him;
Even if they could.

There is Noah and Bill
In room number one
They never get up
'Till the rising of the sun.
And there's Boone and Willie,
In room number two
And Sam, says tell you,
He stays there too.

In room number three,
Smith and Andrew does stay,
And the boy that stays with them
His name is Luther Day,
And there is Sam and John,
In room number four,
And their two room-mates
The girls all adore.

There is Kelley and Asa,
In room number five,
Also "Jimmie" their room mate,
Who keeps them alive.
There is Eli and Ike,
In room number six,
And when at the table
They are always "in fix."

There is Back, Dunn and Sayer,
In room number seven,
And when at the table
They are equal to eleven,
But the best of all
Is room number eight,
Where Prof. Hawkins stays
To keep the boys straight.

And there is the dining room
Which is run by "witty" Jim
Who sees to the table,
And that the "grub" is never "slim."
He is kind and clever,
His wife, she is too,
When the boys get into trouble,
He tries to pull them through.

The "HAZEL GREEN HERALD"
The boys all praise
For it gives them the news,
Of the long spring days,
Mr. Cooper, its editor,
Who is impartial and kind,
Looks after his paper
And keeps up with the times.

Then "Hurrah for THE HERALD,"
And the H. G. A.,
Also the Academy Home,
For to all it will pay
To subscribe for this paper
And send to this school,
Keep up with the times
And not be a fool.

TAULBER & VAUGHN,
Hazel Green Academy Home.

LETTER ELDER PIERATT,

Who Is Sojourning at Crandall, Coffee
County, Kansas.

CRANDALL, KAN., April 15, 1899.

Spencer Cooper, Hazel Green, Ky.
Sir—THE HERALD came in all right
on Monday last, and you may know it
was welcomed by myself and Mrs. Pieratt.
I guess we will have to take two
copies of the paper, as we both want to
read it at once.

Well, we have gone to housekeeping,
and you just ought to see us in our little
new house. It reminds me when we
were first married and went to house-
keeping 36 years ago. Mrs. Pieratt
seems very well satisfied, but she will
often say, "I wonder what they are all
doing at home." I think she is very
well pleased with the country and the
people, they are so kind to us. The
weather is unsettled, it is rainy now, and
the farmers are behind with their work.

This is a very healthy country, I never
see a doctor here. My health is good,
and I believe I could stand in with you
on a square meal.

Hello, correspondents! Get a move on
yourselves, I want to hear from you all
in my old Kentucky home.

As I have been busy fixing for house-
keeping I have not got much news.
Kindest regards to Mrs. Cooper and
all of our friends.

I remain as ever.

J. T. PIERATT.

Do You Want to Make Money?

\$10.00 to \$25.00 per Week Guaranteed.
We want intelligent, hustling representa-
tives to handle the most beautiful and popu-
lar line of fast selling books and Bibles
ever issued by any house. Up-to-date, quick
selling, low retail prices, liberal terms and
fair dealing are the inducements we offer.
Credits given and freights paid. We want
you with us. Don't make your plans till
you hear from us. Write us by return mail.
THE HUDGINS PUB. CO.,
Kiser Building, Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL NEWS.

President may visit Yellowstone Park
during the summer vacation.

Candy has been added to the army ration
by order of the se retasy of war.

Gold quartz assaying \$32 a ton has been
found in large quantities in Victoria, B. C.

The British sealer, Geneva, got 1,243 seal-
skins in two months off the coast of Cali-
fornia.

Mineralville, Pa., will celebrate Dewey
Day, (May 1,) with a big parade and patri-
otic exercises.

A heavily framed portrait of Senator
Mark A. Hanna sold at auction for 2c at
Cleveland, Ohio.

The United States gunboat, Wilmington,
now on the coast of Brazil, will ascend the
Amazon river 3,000 miles to Peru.

The crumbling monument over Abraham
Lincoln's grave at Springfield, Ill., will
probably be rebuilt by the state.

The British ship, Honolulu, which was at
Manila when Dewey won his great victory,
arrived at Philadelphia last Friday.

Already 2,500 formal applications for
office under the Census Director have been
received and 10,000 more are in sight.

Nearly 300 Spanish merchants sailed from
Havana on the steamship, Monserrat, for
Spain, to avoid outrages by Cuban soldiers.

Prominent natives of Porto Rico have or-
ganized a Republican party, and a platform
embracing American ideas of government.

The Ohio historical society proposes to
purchase and preserve the old homestead of
ex-President Hayes, near Fremont, Ohio,
known as Spiegel Grove.

In a few days the navy department will
invite bids for 24,000 tons of armour plate
for the new warships authorized by the na-
val appropriation bills of 1898 and 1899.

Soldiers mustered out of the United
States service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii
or the Philippines will be allowed to re-
main one year in those islands to try their
fortunes.

The agricultural department has invited
proposals for furnishing field, flower and
vegetable seeds to the government for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, all bids to be
filed not later than April 20.

It is said in Washington that the yellow
journals have planned to develop the Miles
presidential boom by initiating an attack on
President McKinley and Senator Hanna in
connection with the beef contracts for the
army.

More than 300 propositions have been
submitted to the secretary of the navy for
raising the battleship Maine, which was
blown up in Havana harbor. These offers
came from various sources all over the
United States.

The beef court of inquiry will probably
not sustain Gen. Miles' charges as a whole,
though it is believed they will find some
ground for his statements concerning the
unwholesome character of the beef issued
to the army during the Santiago campaign.

At New Britain, Pa., Sebastian Whitman,
a school boy, fell heavily on his face, and
a bit off nearly 2 inches of his tongue. A
physician sewed the severed piece on, and
says the wound will heal and the tongue
will be able to perform its functions in a
few months.

On account of the ravages of caterpillars
on the foliage last summer, it is believed
that this year's maple sugar harvest in Ver-
mont will be a total failure. The maple sug-
ar season has begun and the makers find
the trees are sapless. Some think the trees
are dead.

Statistics show that the demand for Amer-
ican manufactures is steadily increasing in
Japan, the articles required including hats
and caps to a considerable extent, and it
appears that the American made hat is
steadily displacing the use of the tenogui,
the native head dress.

Mr. Borkdale, of Norway, announces that
the sun is burning out more rapidly than is
usually believed, and that if something
does not interfere our grandchildren will
see its extinction. Mr. Mohn, also of Norway,
has examined Mr. Borkdale's calculations
and finds them correct.

A request has been received by the na-
vy department from Admiral Dewey for
additional ship and men, and the depart-
ment contemplates sending two or more
navy vessels to Manila. Every available
officer on shore duty is to be ordered on
ship-board. The vessels are for coast cruis-
ing.

At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Thomas Manning
after an illness of two weeks apparently
died. For twenty three hours his family be-
lieved he was dead. He heard the profes-
sional comments of the undertakers, and
only regained the use of his faculties when
that person was about to prepare him for
burial.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Sewall's Rejoinder to "Cavalier's Re-
sponse to 'A Social Problem.'"

Little did I dream when I penned that
article on "A Social Problem," that I
would be hooted at and pierced in the
back so clandestinely with a one-edged
"Sword" of "A Cavalier." But man
born of woman is born to criticism, as
well as to trouble. My said article on
the social problem was not the result of
a "hen-pecked husband" but the result
of a pen-pecked and pen-trained hus-
band. It was not written with any hope
of its author achieving distinction, fame
or honor in the social world of the up-
per ten-doms. It was kindly in self-de-
fense of an actual sentiment known to
exist in the much-love-burnt-bosoms of
ninety nine per cent. of the girl-greedy,
easy-managed, flippy-foppish, soft-mus-
cled, stutty-doodish masculine sex. It
did not express my sentiment,
but the undoubted sentiments of the
courtish, unmarried, masculine sex—a
part of the sex skittishly backward in
giving defense and utterance to its actu-
ally living and existing sentiments. I
advocate the idea that all sexes should
be fancy-free to speak what they believe
and act what they please in all matters
pertaining to a "deal in hearts." The
libertine is out of the question; "villain-
ous acts" do not and would not result as
a consequence.

Cavalier seems to believe in individu-
al freedom and human happiness (he
knows not where he stands), but he
howls at the very liberal and soft-shell
doctrine, by me preached, if carried into
full force and effect, would be a ten-
strike as a means of attaining such bless-
ings. Under our present system of do-
everything, there is no such thing as hu-
man freedom and human happiness. Too
many chained hands; too many fettered
brains. Cavalier's manner of writing is
evidence of this statement. He does not
write as he believes, or as the inborn
spirit moves him, because he is afraid it
will cause his best girl to get shaky, and
abhor his august presence. I do not say
that his stand on the social problem is
unpopular and unwise; but it is coward-
ly and, "she has him pinned down in
her loving embrace, with the charm of
her seducing beauty and the smiles of
her sweet, tender loveliness."

So, "Cavalier," go tell your favored
corcle of brave, all-powerful, victori-
ous heart-snatchers that Benjamin Sew-
ell knows his rights and how to defend
them.

Campton, Ky. BEN. SEWELL.

**The Woman Who Worries. Takes Ev-
erything To Heart, and is Unhappy.**

When the kettle boils over.
If baby cries.
If the fire isn't always bright.
At every speck of dust.
If there's a spot on the front steps.
If anything interrupts her afternoon
nap.
When a dish or glass is broken.
If the roast doesn't come along nicely.
If the pie crust burns ever so little.
At every mistake of the hired girl.
If her new dress isn't a perfect fit the
first time she tries it on.
If the letter she is looking for doesn't
come to hand on the minute.
Yet how much happier she'd be if she
met all these things with a smiling
countenance.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain
Balm for rheumatism with great relief,
and I can recommend it as a splendid
liniment for rheumatism and other
household use for which we have found
it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek,
New York.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading mer-
chants of this village and one of the
most prominent men of this vicinity.—
W. G. Phippin, Editor Red Creek Her-
ald. For sale by J. Taylor Day.

Lung Irritation

is the forerunner to consumption. Dr.
Bell's Pine Tar Honey will cure it, and
give such strength to the lungs that a
cough or a cold will not settle there. 25
cents at all good druggists.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund money if it fails to
cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on
each tablet.

Grim Grip's Deadly March

Deals Death and Destruction to Many.
Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wash-
ington, Louisville Terrorized by the
Awful Scourge. All Great Cen-
ters of Population Affected.

The depressing effects of the present
epidemic of Grip are apparent every-
where. Teachers, clerks, business men,
mechanics laborers, street car drivers,
school children, police officers and even
the doctors all furnish victims by the
hundreds.

No remedy yet discovered can show
results equal to Dr. Miles Restorative
Nervine. It quickly overcomes the ex-
cessive exhaustion, invigorates the appe-
tite and assists nature to throw off the
deadly microbes from the system. In
times of epidemic like the present it
should be taken as a preventive of dis-
ease.

"Grip had left me a physical wreck;
weak, helpless and miserable. I could
not eat; could not sleep; could not gain
any strength, and had nervous prostra-
tion of the worst kind. Our home phy-
sician could not help me and I com-
menced using Dr. Miles Nervine. The
first night's sleep that I had had in four
months came as the result of two first
doses. When I had taken two bottles
I felt better than I had before in years,
and continued to improve until I was
entirely cured."

ELI WOODARD, Plymouth, Wis.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

The Cincinnati Live Stock Record, of
Friday, gives the following as the best
prices for that day:

Best price for cattle, \$4.62.
Top price for calves, \$7.25.
Top price of heavy hogs, \$3.95; light,
\$3.85.

The above were actual sales, but it
should be borne in mind that they repre-
sent the best of their class on the market
that day. THE HERALD will each week
give the best sales of the Friday before,
which is alone worth the price of the
paper. NOW is the time to subscribe.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and
a word from the wise should be suf-
ficient, but you ask who are the wise?
Those who know. The oft-repeated ex-
perience of trustworthy persons may be
taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry
says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives
better satisfaction than any other in the
market. He has been in the drug busi-
ness for twelve years; has sold hundreds
of bottles of this remedy and nearly all
other cough medicines manufactured,
which shows conclusively that Cham-
berlain's is the most satisfactory to the
people, and is the best. For sale by J.
Taylor Day.

Complimentary to our Readers.

Our readers will be pleased to learn
that the eminent physician and special-
ist, Dr. Kilmer, after years of research
and study, has discovered and given to
the world a most remarkable remedy,
known as Swamp-Root, for the cure of
kidney, liver and bladder troubles; the
generous offer to send a bottle free that
all may prove its wonderful merits with-
out expense, is in itself sufficient to give
the public confidence and a desire to ob-
tain it. Swamp Root has an established
reputation as the most successful reme-
dy, and is receiving the hearty endorse-
ment of all up-to-date physicians, hospi-
tals and homes. If our men and women
readers are in need of a medicine of this
kind no time should be lost in sending
their name and address to Dr. Kilmer
& Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and receive
a sample bottle and a book of valuable
information, both sent absolutely free
by mail, upon receipt of three two cent
stamps to cover cost of postage on the
bottle. The regular sizes may be ob-
tained at the drug stores. When writing
please say you saw this generous offer in
THE HERALD.

The Laborer Is Worthy His Hire.

Thankful to the people of this and the
surrounding community for their liberal
patronage since I have been a practicing
physician at Hazel Green, I wish to say
to those who have paid me that I am
ready to answer any or all professional
calls night or day, and will take pleasure
in doing so. But to those who have
never paid me anything, I desire to say
that I will take it as a special favor if
you will pay me, at least a part of my
bill, or else employ some other phy-
sician, for I cannot afford to practice for
you any more on promises. Now, if you
don't mean to pay me what you owe me,
for my sake and the sake of my children
don't send after me.

With respect to all,
A. C. NICKELL, M. D.

The Currency Question.

AS TO CURRENCY REFORM.

Question Not Likely to Be Reached for Several Years—Silver and Expansion.

Advocates of so-called currency reform have about concluded that nothing can be done in that direction by either the present or the next congress. Chairman Walker, of the banking and currency committee of the lower house, has again given it as his opinion that the question is not likely to be reached before 1904. There are several reasons for this abandonment of the money question. The president, the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency are wide apart in their views as to what legislation is needed. Each one has a plan, and each one has a following in congress. The president's plan has a political side to it; the secretary's plan is the banker's plan, and the comptroller's plan is based upon the needs of commerce and the solidity of note issues. They all are agreed as to the gold standard, but they do not agree as to whether the country is or is not already on the gold basis. According to the ruling of the treasury department for several years the country is on the gold basis, and according to the several coinage acts, both gold and silver are redemption money. It depends, therefore, whether one accepts the treasury ruling or the law of the land how one believes in the premises.

The real reason for postponement is, however, that public sentiment is decidedly against the plans of the president and the secretary of the treasury, and indorse the views of the comptroller, in so far as he opposes the enlarging of the rights and privileges of the national banks. Then, again, the administration is driven to admit that the election of 1896 not only did not settle the silver question, but made it more determined than ever to keep on battling. The people realize that the colonies will have to adopt our monetary system, which will necessitate considerable expansion of the country's circulating money medium. It is estimated that nearly, if not quite, 90 per cent. of the business of this country is on the credit system.

It is concluded by all except the gold standard following that a larger per capita circulation is needed in our domestic commerce, and public sentiment does not favor conferring the right to regulate the volume of money on the banks. Nor does the public favor a national greenback currency with redemption metals. The consequence of the demand of the colonies for our money is that a great many who have hitherto doubted the propriety of opening the mints to silver now admit that there is no other way to provide redemption money to meet the enlarged requirements. Hence it is that the acquisition of outside territory has materially strengthened the cause of silver, so much so, indeed, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver is likely to be more prominent in 1900 than it was in 1896. Doubtless all this has much, if not all, to do with the plan of the administration to let all kinds of monetary legislation go by default until after 1900, and for still another four years, unless the people radically change their views meanwhile.—Kansas City Times.

PLAYS HAVOC IN JAPAN.

Japs Got the Swell Head After Their Successful War and Their Consequent Prosperity.

After our successful war against China, Japan was very prosperous, and I fear that these two causes made our people get what you call the "big head," or "swell head." We were too anxious for western civilization, and imitated whatever we heard of, without stopping to inquire whether it was good or bad. Thus we took the gold standard, with some other things that are equally bad for a people like ours.

The Japanese are a people accustomed to the use of silver and copper as a circulating medium. Very few of the common people have ever seen a piece of gold money. Gold does not circulate, not even since it has become our standard, and now our people are forced to use their depreciated silver in all their business transactions. You in America can hardly appreciate what a hardship this is, for in your country the people are not very poor, as they are here. Now our silver buys only about half as much as it did formerly—or, if you please, it takes twice as much labor or produce to bring the same value—and as that is our principal money it makes great hardship and suffering to the poor and those who are in debt.—Onjoji Kyoshi, in Mississippi Valley Democrat.

A Kind Son.

Father—This is a very bad report to bring me from school, Tommy.

Tommy—I know, papa; but you said if I'd bring you a good report you'd give me half a dollar, and I wanted to save you the money.—Chicago Journal.

DEFINES BIMETALLISM.

Coin Harvey Does It for Those Who Do Not Know Their Own Best Interests.

The statement has been made to me that not one in ten of our voting population knows, understandingly, what bimetalism is, and I have been asked to define it.

It is the right to use either of two metals for money—gold and silver. The supply reaches the people through the mints of the government, by the mints being open to coin all that comes. The option, known as the bimetallic option, is with the government and the people to use either of the two metals in the discharge of their obligations. If the government is paying its soldiers, its employees, its numerous officials or other obligations, under bimetalism, it has the right to pay in money made from either metal. If the people are paying their taxes to city, state or nation, purchasing postage stamps, or discharging their obligations to each other, under bimetalism, they have the right to pay in money made from either of the two metals.

It thus places the two metals in competition with each other to supply the demand for money. Thus one relieves the strain upon the other—as one eye relieves the strain upon the other.

With the option with the people to use money made from either of the two metals they controlled the demand and placed that demand on the one that was the most accessible. If silver grew cheaper they shifted the demand to it and took the demand away from gold; hence, silver rose in commercial value and gold declined. If gold came to be the cheaper they, the people, used it, thus shifting the demand to gold and taking it away from silver. And, it was the demand thus controlled by the people, as such and as a government, that practically maintained the commercial parity of the two metals for all time prior to 1873.

Following the act of 1873 the option was given to the creditor to demand either of the two metals—just the reverse of bimetalism, and the result is that the creditor demands the dearer of the two metals—and the dealer gets the more apt he is to demand it. Under bimetalism, the use of two metals, the people could be depended upon, naturally, to shift the demand automatically to the cheaper of the two metals when either was cheaper than the other. Taking the demand away from the dealer brought it down in value, and placing it on the cheaper brought the latter up in value—thus the commercial value of the two was maintained at a parity. The effect was to give practically the volume of the two metals to our stock of metallic currency; and furnished the basis for an equally enlarged volume of paper money—under a redemption monetary system.

The theory of the open mints to coin all that came of either metal was to let the supply reach the people. Close the mints to either and you shut off the supply and force the use of the other. The open mints to the two metals gave the supply and the people controlled the demand. If silver rose in value it shunned the mints and was shipped abroad to pay debts—as it was for a time prior to 1873—or in exchange for gold, and the latter was added to the domestic supply that went to the mints, and vice versa. Neither could rise in value and extort tribute from the people so long as the other was in competition with it—open mints and option with the people.

The government bought neither metal. The mints were open to coin all that came of either metal, and to give back the coins to those who had brought the bullion. It was coined free because it was statesmanship for the government to facilitate and provide a way for money, one of the principal functions of society. Bimetalism, therefore, consists of open mints and option with the people to use either. Under bimetalism there is no such thing as gold contracts, it is "coin" contracts.

The reason why the demand, shifted from one metal to the other as exerted by a nation like the United States, will maintain the commercial parity of the two metals, is because of the world's limited supply of the two metals. All the gold in the world, at the present time, available for money, will go in the cube of 22 feet; all the silver in the cube of 68 feet. All the gold in the United States will go in an average size bedroom; all the silver in almost any farmer's barn.

W. H. HARVEY.

Delightful.

Mrs. Swellington—Oh, he's such a splendid preacher!

Mr. Swellington—In what way?

"Why, he always says something to make you think of something else, so that the sermon's over before you know it."—N. Y. Journal.

Bored.

The bigger bore a man is the more he shoots off his mouth.—Chicago Daily News.

BOYS FOR FUTURE ARMIES.

Theorists Assert That the Martial Spirit Has Given Two Per Cent. More Than Usual This Year.

There's a predominance of boys among the children born in this country since the martial spirit was stirred by the blowing up of the Maine, so the theorists say. The loss of the vessel, which had much to do with this war, took place on February 15.

Figures obtained from the New York bureau of vital statistics of the board of health show an increase in the relative number of males born since then. Stated generally, there are supposed to be 53 per cent. of boys and 47 per cent. of girls, when the noses of all the youngsters born since the beginning of the war are counted. The relative percentage of each sex born in other years is 51 per cent. of boys and 49 per cent. of girls. This looks like a gain of two per cent. in favor of the babies who will take delight in tin war ships, lead soldiers and the din of mimic battle.

It cannot be controverted that in New York city there is an increase in the number of male infants. In the rural districts the disparity is said to be even more strongly marked. There's Oswego, N. Y., for instance, which sends in the report that of 45 children born since November 1, 30 were boys. The increase has been noted since the country was filled with the call for arms, and Americans were talking of the fighting traditions of the race.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, who looks over the reports of births and deaths in the bureau of vital statistics, and makes tables from studying them, is not prepared fully to indorse the war theory. He says, however, that it is worthy of further investigation. There has been an increase in the relative number of boys, and there has been a war. There are a few missing links in the chain of reasoning, if you use the synthetic process of reaching the conclusion of the theorists.

Going about the matter in the analytical method, of which Dr. Tracy is an exponent, there is yet hardly enough absolutely to establish the theory. In other words the statistics of this city were not kept so accurately as they are at present. Starting out on the basis of hundreds, the normal proportion of boys and girls in the births is considered as 104 boys to 100 girls. The ratio which the theorists claim is 112 boys to 100 girls since the war.

There is much to justify the martial theory in the figures for the month of November. Dr. Tracy computed that in that month there were born 2,655 boys and 1,896 girls in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. This shows that there were 108 boys to every 100 girls. Taking the figures of December to the 15th, it was found that there were 1,259 boys and 1,138 girls. This is a ratio of 110 boys to 100 of the opposite sex. Computations show that in the months of November and December in 1896, when there were no rumors of war, the proportion was 102 boys to 100 girls. In 1897 these months show the usual proportion, 104 to 100.

It is upon the rest of the state of New York and the country at large that the upholders of the martial theory look for a complete verification. Reports from the smaller cities and villages are reassuring.—N. Y. Herald.

Sensible Physical Exercises.

I have always been much impressed with the facility with which the graduate of West Point or Annapolis does a variety of things in physical exercises—exercises some of which are perhaps not always characterized by the name of athletics, although useful not only in physical development, but as adjuncts through life. The man who can ride, and who can swim, and who can dance, and who can fence, and who can do other things such as are taught at West Point and Annapolis, has distinct accomplishments, the attainment of which has not only benefited him during the period of attainment, but the possession of which will continue to benefit him so long as he shall have the use of his physical powers.

I have long thought that the graduate of Harvard ought to possess physical accomplishments equivalent to, even if not identical with, those of his brothers at West Point and at Annapolis; and I am inclined to think that, unless he is a cripple or otherwise infirm physically, it is the duty of the university to see that he does possess such before it gives him his degree.—Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

Anxious for His Comfort.

It was a long play, as the audience was beginning to realize. It was nearly midnight when the curtain was rung up, discovering the actor sitting wearily at a table. Somehow his appearance, instead of occasioning applause, created an undercurrent of sympathy. All was stillness; he had not yet spoken. At last some one in the audience ventured to express the sentiment of the house: "I hope we're not keeping you up, sir?" he suggested, kindly.—Golden Days.

Jam as a Love Offering.

Mr. Douglas writes from the Temerloh district of Pahang that when his party reached the Sakei camp jam was found to be apparently an unknown thing even to these civilized men. The young men ran off with some as an offering to their sweethearts, who evidently relished the attention, and asked for more.—Pinang Gazette.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

The Latest Fritills in Dress That Have Caught the Fancy of the Ladies.

A fur hat with white lace draped around the edge and a mass of white tulle bows and ends at one side is a bit of typical headgear.

Gold bracelets are in big round bands, as large as the jade bracelet, set, at regular intervals, with big knobs formed of jade, amethysts, or effective semiprecious stones. They are stylish.

Little collars of fur are made sailor shape, round, and are fastened in front with velvet tied in a sailor knot; chin-chilla fur, with blue velvet, makes a pretty combination.

A pretty white scarf for the neck is of the finest and sheerest mull, hem-stitched across the ends and down the sides with a narrow hem. On each end, for a few inches up, is a pattern of conventional violets, lightly embroidered, all in white.

A striking gown of brown, made with the plain back, and fastened across just below the waist, with two oblong buttons or pins of gold, had orange velvet let into the front of the jacket in a square, zigzag pattern. A bit of orange velvet was in the brown hat.

A handsome chin-chilla collar has a straight round cape of blue velvet, embroidered with cut steel, for a foundation, while the chin-chilla falls over it in points, the standing collar being of the fur. It is a handsome collar, though no one pretends that any combination could be more beautiful than a simple fine fur. However, the combination is a fad of fashion, and makes for change.

A pretty gown worn by a pretty girl the other day had the bodice of dove gray silk tucked lengthwise with fine tucks, the sleeves were tucked across. The gimp was of pale yellow velvet; the silk below it was edged with a little shirred gray velvet ribbon, which ran down the opening of the blouse, which was at the side. The gimp was applied with white lace. Around her neck the girl wore a string of big gold beads.

Far-ouques, which are so popular this year, have the rims and sides solid with fur, the soft crown in many showing so little that it is hardly noticeable. Many of them are trimmed with either one or two ostrich plumes passing from the front to the back of the hat. They are usually of some shade of soft gray or brown, those indescribable shades neither light nor dark, but dull in effect, and which have new names each year, which this season blend with the fur of the toque, which seldom has flowers upon it to brighten it.

Mademoiselle, who is tired of pulling her watch out from the inside of her gown—usually pulling a bunch of underwaist ribbons with it—who objects to a clumsy bracelet, and is afraid of losing a watch set in her purse, and doesn't believe in having a chateleine, now wears a buttonhole chronometer. It is really too tiny to be called a chronometer, for the watch part is about the size of the small compass once popular with men as watch charms. This is the button part, which she puts through the buttonhole of her coat, while beneath it the under side of the button is as large as a quarter dollar, and prevents the little watch from slipping through.

A pretty girl who wears a bright red ribbon high and tight around her throat wears over it a pretty piece of lace which she ties in a bow at the front. The lace is softening, and the whole is stylish and pretty. This lace is white, but different effects can be made with black lace. The woman can now get out her short, narrow lace "barbs" that she wore some years ago and utilize them in this way or loan them to her daughter. There are a good many pretty pieces of real lace, in the form of "barbs," neatly packed away with the family lace, which it has been thought from the ugly, conventional appearance could never be utilized. Now is the time for them.—N. Y. Times.

A Dainty Ribbon Box.

Anyone who has upset all her ribbon baskets, trinket boxes and dressing table drawers in search of the narrow ribbons which she uses as drawstrings for her lingerie would hail with delight a dainty little box designed expressly for such use. The box itself is just big enough to hold two large spools, on which are wound satin ribbon. The box is covered with interwoven ribbon of two or more tints and lined with white soft silk; on the inner side of the cover an ivory bodkin is fastened. The two big spools are wound with beige ribbon, one in blue and one in white or one pink and one blue or both white, according to one's fancy. Not until one has tasted the joy of having a place especially designed for those tagging, elusive, narrow ribbons and a bodkin that can be found when wanted can the comfort and convenience of these pretty trifles be appreciated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Humors of Speech.

"Coom out o' that," shouted an irate but zealous church warden in a rural district to some urchins who were playing marbles against the church door. "I'll let passon know how ye deseguate the holy place." This word forms a common stumbling block. A grocer once informed us that people from quite the respectable classes not infrequently asked him for desecrated soup.—Cornhill Magazine.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It Prevents and It Cures Baldness

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It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

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Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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THE FARMING WORLD

PIGEONS ON THE FARM.

How to Build a House and Yard suited to Their Requirements in Every Detail.

Among the pets that make life especially attractive in the country stand first and foremost the dainty pigeons. As well try to "paint the lily" as to attempt to fashion a more bewitching creation than it is to be seen in this combination of grace and feathers. Why the pigeons are not more commonly seen about the country places is hard to understand, for as a source of ornament they are preeminent and as a source of delightful companionship they are unequalled. Their superb airs and grace, the bewitching posturing combined with great beauty of form—all unite to make these little friends



PIGEON HOUSE AND YARD.

most desirable accompaniments to rural life.

Where pigeons are kept it is too often the practice to house them in some low loft under the eaves, where it is inconvenient to visit them and where the birds often suffer neglect. If possible it is better to have quarters upon the ground floor and preferably in a separate building. The pigeon house may well be made an ornament to the place. With this idea in view the accompanying illustration is given.

This represents a small and inexpensive house built in attractive lines and thoroughly suited to the purpose for which it is intended. A small hallway runs through the center, giving access to a commodious room on each side. A "flight" on either end of the house opens out from these two lofts. Such a little house, stained and covered with vines, will make a very attractive addition to any country place, and will do much toward getting the children in love with country life and interested in the companionship of animals. Such a result will prove beneficial in all ways, and the influence will remain a lasting impression through life.—American Agriculturist.

POTATOES FOR SILAGE.

Prof. Henry, the Wisconsin Authority, is Inclined to Discourage Their Use.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin agricultural college, makes the following interesting and practical comments on an article in Wisconsin Agriculturist, entitled "Ensiling Potatoes." The article is an interesting one from several points. In general I am not in favor of putting root crops into a silo. The turnip, beet or potato when taken from the ground in the fall and stored in the pit or cellar is a living object and under normal conditions loses only a very little of its substance from week to week because when dormant the condition of life is maintained at the minimum of food requirements. The root in the cellar or pit wastes a little day by day, but the loss is small. When we cut up or slice roots and put them in the silo, life is destroyed and fermentations and decay set up at once, and these proceed quite rapidly under almost any conditions. Beets and turnips contain 90 to 94 per cent. water. Because so very watery, these substances are not very well suited for silage; the potato, on the other hand, contains about 20 per cent. dry matter, or as much as green corn forage. It is possible this particular root or tuber may be used with success for silage. I cannot believe, however, that putting potatoes into the silo is very practical or that this material will become common as a silage substance. If potatoes are very low-priced in the fall, farmers generally hold them in pits or cellars, waiting for a rise, and only feed them to stock in the spring when the markets are unsatisfactory. To place them in a silo in the fall cuts off all opportunity for sale at a later date. Viewing the matter from all sides, it seems to me our farmers, especially where corn can be grown, had better rely upon that great forage plant for silage material and handle the potato crop much after the present plan.

Rhubarb starts to grow so early in the spring that fall setting will nearly always be found advisable.

—Have up all of the ashes during the winter to use as a top dressing in the garden next spring.

SCRUBS MUST GO.

No Stockman Who Sticks to Them Can Reasonably Expect to Make Both Ends Meet.

Scrub stock is not always bred that way. The best and bluest blood known to breeders may be made to bring forth progeny of the scrub order by carelessness on the part of the feeder.

The old saying that "well fed is half bred" is not merely a saying. It is founded on truth, and as a statement is quite exact. The veriest scrub may be made quite respectable by proper feeding, but it can never be made a pure-bred animal. It has not in it the quality to assimilate feed and put it to good use that is inherited by the pure-bred animal, and the feed given to it will never produce the results that would have been shown if the care and skill that lies behind the pure-bred beast had had some part in making it up.

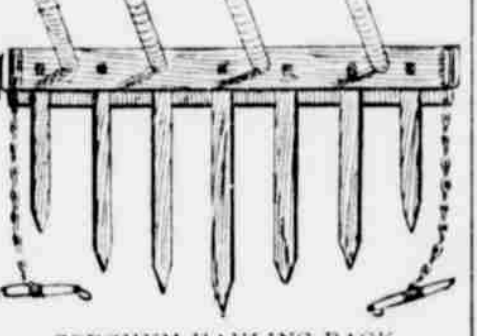
There is no excuse for scrub stock whether bred or made so by carelessness. Scrubby horses or cattle mark the owner as being at once non-progressive and ill-fitted for breeding or feeding. A man may not be financially able to stock his farm with pure-bred stock, but even the poorest farmer may command the services of good sires and in this way secure the benefits of good blood. The first remove from a scrub where a pure-bred sire is used shows an improvement, and four removes will generally produce an animal that will pass for a high grade and possessing the good qualities of the breed it has been graded up with.

Happily, the day of bred scrubs is about past. Very few genuine "peppy royal" steers are to be found now, and each year they become fewer. The scrub made so by lack of care and careless feeding is still too much in evidence. It will not disappear as long as corn stover is left in the field for cattle to forage on during the winter. No profit can result from any kind of scrubs, and the man who allows them to remain on his farm and continue to be scrubs will be the one who is ready to testify that there is no chance for him to make both ends meet.—Farmer's Voice.

HAULING SORGHUM.

A Kansas Farmer Describes a Contrivance for Drawing the Hay to the Stack.

We use a home-made implement for hauling it from the windrow to the stack. The name it goes by here is the go-devil. To make one, get three joists eight inches wide and 12 feet long; four scantlings 2x4; cut the 2x4 in different lengths from four to seven feet long; take seven of these pieces and sharpen one end so that they will pass under the hay and not catch it; the ground; lay one of the 12-foot pieces down for the head, cut two pieces one foot long and lay one at each end of the long joist. Then lay on the seven teeth, placing the long one in the middle, see cut, and the shortest ones at the end, then the others between the



SORGHUM HAULING RACK.

middle and the end ones. Then fit pieces from the eight-inch joist between the teeth as tight as possible; then lay the other joist on top of the teeth; bore holes through the upper and lower joists and the teeth; put good stout bolts through them and the teeth.

At the end, outside of the teeth, shove a collar round so that a chain can work loose on it and not slip off the end. Bore a few two-inch holes in the head and put in stakes to prevent the hay slipping off behind. Fasten a chain of rope ten feet long to each end; hitch a horse to each end; let a boy ride each horse; go to the end of the windrow; have a man to stand on the go-devil to manage it; start the horses along the windrow until you get a load, then draw it to the stack; turn the horses and pull it backwards until it is clear of the load.—D. M. Adams, in Ohio Farmer.

Handiness with Tools.

It is extremely important that every farmer train himself to handling tools of all kinds. If he has a forge with bellows and a toolhouse with turning lathe he can make extra whiffletrees, clevises and other articles that are apt to break when men and teams are busiest. Many of these can now be bought quite as cheaply as they can be hand made. But there are many things that are exceedingly handy to have about the house or barn that cannot be purchased in the stores. The toolhouse will be one of the favorite places for boys on the farm to learn to be handy with tools, and whatever they do in later life they will never begrudge the time and experience it has taken to give them the lessons thus learned.

A mound of earth raised around each tree should never be omitted in the fall transplanting.

A DIFFICULT CASE.

It Was One That the Best Skill of Physicians Could Not Cope With.

"Curious case! Curious case!" exclaimed a Detroit physician who is old enough to have encountered all sorts of experiences in a professional way.

"Anything in the line of surgery?" asked the younger doctor who had been addressed.

"No, insomnia; one of the most difficult maladies with which we have to deal. Very interesting young lady. Very interesting, indeed. Nervous organism entirely too sensitive. Remedies prescribed in the books. Her trouble began after her engagement. She evaded my questions for some time, but at last admitted that she lay awake thinking how much she loved and adored her prospective husband. No amount of will power at her command could put aside her blissful meditations to make way for sleep, and my prescriptions were equally impotent. At last the case became so critical that I consulted with the students, and they induced the young man to make an enormous sacrifice by breaking the engagement."

"You are a marvel," said the younger man, admiringly. "I think that there are often cases in which common sense can supply defects in our progressive but incomplete science of medicine; but it is not always that a doctor has the requisite fund of common sense on which to draw. Your experience is not only exceptional but truly wonderful. I must make a note of it. Of course recovery was immediate?"

"No," with hesitation. "The truth is, she now lies awake thinking how she hates him."—Detroit Free Press.

GREAT HEAD.

A Small Saleslady Who Knows a Thing or Two About Manipulating Stock.

It was just before New Year's day, and Mamie and Sadie were having a friendly chat over the counter. Mamie was a diminutive salesgirl, not much older than Sadie, whose daily attention was given theoretically to the cry of "Cash!"

"Say, Mamie," remarked Sadie, "did you see them calendars on the table two rooms over?"

"Which ones?"

"Them 25-cent ones."

"Did I see 'em?" with peculiar emphasis from Mamie as she pulled open a drawer and pointed triumphantly to two specimens of the said calendars.

"You bought two of 'em?" in awe-struck tones from Sadie.

"Well, I ain't bought 'em yet. I just picked out two of 'em and put 'em away. They'll mark the ones that's left down to five cents pretty soon. Then I'll put these here back and buy 'em, quick. See?"

Sadie saw, and her mouth fell open in admiring awe. Then she recovered herself.

"Say! will ye save one for me?"

"Sure."

Sadie rushed off, and inside of two minutes a third calendar was in the drawer waiting for a drop in prices.—N. Y. Sun.

Turns is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Many a pair of patent leather shoes cover socks that are full of holes.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

See! Bad sprain is cured. St. Jacobs Oil's magic worked it.

Philosophy with some men means the love of their own wisdom.—Ram's Horn.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness. St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.

Some people put on airs while others merely whistle them.—Chicago Daily News.

An agreeable truth may lie at the bottom of a well, but a disagreeable one always comes to the surface.—Chicago Daily News.

She—"That's just it—everything I say goes in one ear and out of the other." He—"Well, good gracious! You don't suppose my head is big enough to hold it all?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The story goes that when Li Hung Chang was in England an admirer sent him a specially fine bull terrier, intended to watch over the veteran statesman's declining years. The following letter—so the story goes—was received in acknowledgment:

"My Dear —: While tendering my best thanks for sending me your dog, I beg to say that, as for myself, I have long since given up the practice of eating dog's flesh; but my attendants, to whom I handed the creature, tell me they never tasted anything so nice. Your devoted L."—Household Words.

Two little brothers in Bath, Me., were confined indoors during a storm, and Sam, the younger, made such an uproar that his father humiliated him by a whipping. They shared the same bed, and as they knelt side by side at night, saying their prayers, the elder thus closed his supplication: "And, Lord, please make Sammie a better boy." This Sam promptly resented by exclaiming: "You shut up, Willie. I can pray for myself."

Old Fogle—"The country is going to the dogs. I'm as certain of it as I ever was of anything." Old Keener—"By the way, what'll you sell that acre lot on the corner of Mary and Martha street for?" Old Fogle—"That lot is not for sale. I shall hold onto it. In less than ten years it will bring more than double what it would sell for to-day."—Boston Transcript.

"I think I am in love with that girl; when she comes around I get three new diseases." "What are they?" "Palpitation of the heart, ossification of the head and paralysis of the tongue."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Shall Porto Rico Be a State?

Our public men are trying to decide what action should be taken regarding the status of Porto Rico. We have never before had to deal with a similar condition where nearly a million people of a foreign tongue have been annexed. Neither have we ever had before such a reliable medicine for malaria, fever and ague as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It drives the poisons out of the system and establishes strength to resist future attacks.

A Woman's Smile.

"Strange what a little thing will turn the whole current of a man's life."

"What's the matter now, Jones?"

"Up to 30 days ago the young lady of my choice was taking my attentions seriously, and our marriage seemed a foregone conclusion. Then I met her on the avenue, lifted my hat, made my best bow and dropped through a coal hole. Now she can't keep her face straight a minute while we're together."—Detroit Free Press.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

The man who always says exactly what he means is more numerous than popular.—Chicago Daily News.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The man who does his own thinking becomes a focus for all the reflectors.—Ram's Horn.

Where's it gone? Ask St. Jacobs Oil. It cured that bruise—gone.

A man's work is an index of his character.—Ram's Horn.

It is easy, sure. It will vanish. Use St. Jacobs Oil for Neuralgia. It's done.

Buzzards never study etiquette.—Ram's Horn.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS

Tell the People of Their Favorite Remedy for La Grippe.

La Grippe is everywhere. Everybody either has it or knows someone else who has it. All charity workers and humanitarians find the prevalence of La Grippe very disastrous to their work. The Sisters of St. Francis have a large number of charity subjects under their charge. These good sisters find Grippe to be a serious problem. Their favorite remedy is Pe-ru-na. Dr. Hartman recently received the following letter from them:



SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, East Main St., Cor. Rose Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. S. B. Hartman: "Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's 'Pe-ru-na' as an excellent remedy for la grippe, of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Pe-ru-na has become our favorite medicine for la grippe, catarrh, coughs, colds and bronchitis.

"SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum."

For Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher* Use For Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ASK everybody you know to save their tin tags for you

The Tin Tags taken from Horseshoe, "J. T.," Cross Bow, Good Luck—and Drummond Natural Leaf—will pay for any one or all of this list of desirable and useful things—and you have your good chewing tobacco besides.

Every man, woman and child in America can find something on this list that they would like to have and *can* have—FREE!

Write your name and address plainly and send every tag you can get to us—mentioning the number of the present you want. Any assortment of the different kinds of tags mentioned above will be accepted as follows:

TAGS	TAGS
1 Match Box, quaint design, imported from Japan	19 Alarm Clock, nickel, warranted
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	20 Carvers, buckhorn handle, good steel
3 Scissors, 4 1/2 inch, good steel	21 Six Rogers' Teaspoons, best quality
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon	22 Knives and Forks, six each, buckhorn handles
5 Salt and Pepper, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer
6 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	24 Stove, Wilson Heater, size No. 30 or No. 40
7 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality	25 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools
8 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best quality	26 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome
9 Stamp Box, sterling silver	27 Watch, solid silver, full jeweled
10 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	28 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments
11 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch blade	29 Revolver, Colt's, best quality
12 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch, nickel	30 Rifle, Winchester, 16-shot, 22-cal. 1500
13 Not Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver	31 Shot Gun, double barrel, hammerless, stub twist
14 Nail File, sterling silver, amethyst set, 6-inch	32 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl
15 Tooth Brush, sterling silver, amethyst set, 6-inch	33 Bicycle, standard make, ladies' or men's
16 Paper Cutter, sterling silver, amethyst set, 7-inch	BOOKS—30 choice selections—same as last year's list, 40 tags each.
17 Base Ball, "Association," best quality	
18 Watch, stem wind and set, guaranteed good time keeper	

This offer expires November 30, 1899.

Address all your Tags and the correspondence about them to DRUMMOND BRANCH, St. Louis, Mo.

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Quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. S. A. CATZ'S DISPENSARY, St. Louis, Mo.

A. N. K.—B 1748

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertiser in this paper.

THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, : : : Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.
THURSDAY, : April 13, 1899

FOR GOVERNOR,
P. WAT HARDIN,
OF HARRODSBURG.

+ANNOUNCEMENTS.+

For State Auditor.
We are authorized to announce JOHN B. CHENAULT, of Madison county, as a candidate for Auditor of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic convention in 1899.

COUNTY NEWS NOTES.

To insure insertion ALL correspondence must be in this office by Monday night of each week, and that nearby on Monday morning.

SWANGO SPRINGS SAYINGS.
John Bise is suffering with neuralgia.

Harmon Swango was at Daysboro on business Friday.

Harrison Swango attended church at Consolation Sunday.

Rev. R. M. Lee and wife, of Hazel Green, visited in these parts last week.

Rush Swango attended the burial of the wife of Mr. C. C. Long, at Consolation, Sunday afternoon.

Rev. W. B. Ragan, presiding elder of this work, is with us this week trying the power of Swango water.

Clarence Cecil, of Hazel Green Academy, spent Sunday night with Uncle Harry and Aunt Nancy Swango.

The Springs seems to be a place of enjoyment, as well as of benefit, for the boys and girls of the Hazel Green Academy, just after school hours, these pleasant afternoons, for their laughter and merriment sounds and resounds from the hill for some two or three hours. Come along, you are always welcome.

April 10. U.S.O.

STILLWATER SPARKLES.

J. T. Day has closed out his store at the bridge.

G. B. Rose went to Campton Saturday and returned the same day.

G. W. Hanley, of Campton, was amongst us Saturday looking for cattle.

Elisha Chambers, who was very low with fever, is able to be about again.

Miss Malvey Smith has been visiting at C. O. Cardwell's for the past week.

James M. Rose made a flying trip to Campton Saturday and back the same day.

G. E. Rose, ex-salesman for J. Taylor Day at this place, is now looking for another job.

Roger Smith was visiting at his brother-in-law's, R. T. Carroll's Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Williams, of Campton, our singing school teacher, preached at the bridge Sunday.

Bowen Moore, who has been confined to his bed for some time, is able to be out again.

Wm. Collins and Newton Weatherby, of Bear Pen, attended church at the bridge Sunday.

The infant child of Otis Lincoln's, of the Trace fork, died Saturday night with the whooping cough.

Rev. Powell Rose, of Campton, accompanied by his daughter, came to the bridge Sunday to attend church and the singing school.

Our efficient blacksmith, J. A. Rose, has gone into the goods business, and has put a nice line of goods in one end of his dwelling house.

Jeff M. Rose sold last week to Doyle Gullitt one cow and calf. The cow was 4½ years old and the calf two weeks. Price, \$50. This is the highest price paid for a cow on this creek, for a long time.

R. S. Rose and John Tyler passed through here one day last week with a nice bunch of cattle. In the bunch they had four last spring's calves that they bought from W. J. Dunn and paid \$100 for the four.

Died, on this creek, at John Swango's, Saturday morning, old man Samuel Prohitt, who has been a faithful member of the old Baptist church for a great many years. He was a good man and liked by all who knew him.

April 13. OMEGA.

DAYSBORO DOINGS.

S. H. Willson was in Daysboro Monday.
C. B. Amyx went to Hazel Green Saturday.

Lee Brooks, of Gillmore, was in Daysboro Sunday.

Boone May went to Hazel Green one day last week.

Willie Alexander was seen talking to a little girl Sunday.

A. T. and Bob Brooks went to Lacy Creek to church Sunday.

Dr. A. C. Nickell makes almost daily calls in and about Daysboro.

Mrs. Maggie Oney was visiting Mrs. J. N. Lacy one day last week.

Miss Laura Willson, of Gillmore, was visiting in Daysboro a few days ago.

John E. Brooks and his granddaughter, Nannie Green, are both on the sick list this week.

Buford Nickell was in Gillmore a week ago Sunday. He goes now most every Sunday.

Misses Rebecca Willson, Mattie McGuire, and Fanny DeBusk were visiting in Daysboro since our last letter.

Jo Robards has been suffering for some time with a severe pain just over his eyes and also with a sprained ankle.

You may have been mistaken last week when you said the Queen of Swango Springs was at church Sunday. Prof. Drue Lacy says she is still at Mt. Sterling, but I won't say what I think about it Uno.

At church at the Johnson school house Sunday, the contribution plate was passed and Curt Lacy, of Hazel Green, handed over a dime. South Coldiron seeing him put in the dime, said: "The h—l, Curt, if I had known that you had a dime, I would have won that before we ever came to the church house."

Yes, we did ride that mule Sunday week and we went so far up the road that we did not get back in time to write last week. It is well for us that we did not, for we were going to tell Ben Sewell that we did not agree with him on his "Social Problem" and now we want to tell the other fellow from Flat the same thing.

Some may not believe what Mr. Combs said about his roosters setting, but I am one that does. John E. Nickell, of this place, had a rooster that hatched all the young chickens in the spring of the year; last summer they sat him on goose eggs, and he hatched ten goslings, and in a month or so they missed "Old Faithful," and never seen him any more, until John found him some time in February frozen to death in his corn field, but he had been faithful unto the end for he was found frozen dead sitting on a pumpkin.

April 11. CHARLIE.

CAMPTON CURRENCY.

Mrs. L. W. Combs, is on the sick list.

Circuit court will convene here Monday, the 24th inst.

Joe T. Williams, of this place, is visiting in Johnson county.

H. Clay Lacey, of Hazel Green, was in our town Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. B. L. Neville, of Charleston, W. Va., is registered at the Cockerham house.

Bill Goebel, like Aguinaldo, is going through a slaughter house to an open grave.

Sheriff A. T. Combs is now a citizen of Hiram's branch, and is engaged in raising rabbits.

Esquire W. B. Duff says that he is going to run for county judge until elected. Hurrah for Duff!

Miss Etta Wireman, a charming belle of this city, went to flower gathering in the country this week.

Miss Lela Little, of Breathitt, who has been visiting relatives at this place for some time past, has returned home.

Commonwealth's Attorney A. F. Byrd, has just returned from Irvine circuit court. He leaves today for Beattyville to attend court.

The Republicans of Wolfe will do well to instruct for Hon. Wm. Dingus, of Floyd, for railroad commissioner, in this the 3d district. He is sure to be nominated and Wolfe had as well get on the band wagon.

As an independent American citizen, we advise the Democrats of Wolfe county to instruct for P. Wat Hardin for governor; C. B. Hill, for secretary of state and S. W. Hager, of Ashland, for state treasurer, and John B. Chenaunt, of Madison, for auditor.

I call upon Hon. Jos. P. Rose, who will be our next representative, to introduce a bill in the next legislature, to remove the county seat from Campton to Hazel Green. For many reasons I think that Hazel Green is the proper place for it. I am confident that a majority of the citizens would vote for the removal.

If a Democrat is elected from the "old tenth" to congress next time, it will be the talented, Frank A. Hopkins of the county of Floyd. Remember that Floyd always gets what she goes after. I am an independent Republican, but I will vote for a Floyd county Democrat in preference to a Republican from any of the other counties, as I have done in the past.

Frank B. Catron, of Pomeroyton, son of Joe Catron, a member of Co. K, 3d Artillery

was wounded severely in the thigh in a battle with the rebels near Manila, P. I., a few days ago. All the sick and wounded are now on their way to San Francisco, Cal., when they will be discharged and sent home if disabled so as to render them unfit for service. Transports have also sailed from San Francisco for Manila, with coffins, to bring home all who were killed in the Philippine Islands, from Feb. 4th to March 4th. Our casualties in the Philippines have been 184 killed and 976 wounded. Geo. L. Athy, of Co. D, 22d U.S. Infantry, which has been in the hottest of the fight, has so far escaped unhurt. The regiment is now at Manila.

MIZE MITES.

Moving is the order of the day.

Richmond DeBusk has moved back to his farm.

Mrs. Catherine Cullwell is very ill at this writing.

Mr. G. L. Rose was the guest of Miss Mary Bishop Sunday.

Mr. Leonard Osborn, of Ezel, was visiting in Mize Sunday.

Mrs. Susan Wells, who has been very ill with measles, is improving fast.

Mrs. Emma Perry, of Pomp, is visiting the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Susan Wells.

Miss Hettie Bishop was visiting her sister, Mrs. Flora Pach, Saturday and Sunday.

Riley Patrick's little child which fell into a kettle of boiling water, is not expected to live.

The teams that moved J. R. DeBusk & Co.'s store to Yocum, have returned. They were gone four days.

Miss Mary Rose, Miss Lou E. Caskey and Charley Caskey were calling at the Greare springs Sunday.

Quite a crowd of Grassy young folks attended the burial of Mrs. Long, at Consolation, Sunday. She leaves a husband and child to mourn her loss.

We are sorry to hear of the death of old aunt Lydia Hughes, after a long illness. She died of consumption. The remains were interred in the old Grassy graveyard, Saturday. We condole with the friends and relatives.

MAYTOWN MISSIVES.

Mr. Manker was quite sick last week.

Floyd Carr, of Ezel, was in town last week on business.

E. B. May, of Montgomery county, was in our midst last week.

Miss Frona Neff has been suffering very much with a felon on her finger.

James Clark on Saturday last bought two fine calves from Jordan Wills at \$8 each.

Miss Wiley Stacy has recently purchased a house of A. P. Dye, near town, and will move to it soon.

Died, on Friday, April 7, Mrs. James Hughes, after a lingering illness of more than 12 months.

Sam Wilson, the poet and artist, has just completed a handsome job on a suite of parlor furniture at the residence of Jordan Wills.

While at church last Sunday aunt Peggy Bolin was suddenly struck with a very severe pain in her head from which she is suffering very much.

Friday last Miss Maud Blackwell, Lizzie Pieratt, Myrtle Pieratt and Martha Hays were royally entertained at the home of their young friends, Misses Callie and Sophrona Neff.

The peal of wedding bells was heard in Maytown on Sunday, April 8, the contracting parties were Patrick Howard, of Jackson, and Mrs. Lida Oakley, of this town. Their many friends join in wishing them a happy and prosperous journey through life, and may their pathway be strewn with richest roses. Miss Nannie Day and Mr. Harve Nickell were the attendants, and Rev. Tyler officiated.

April 10. HAZEL EYES.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say that I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Pocomoke City, Md. For sale by J. Taylor Day.

Seed Corn.

I have for sale 75 bushels of "Golden Beauty" seed corn. This corn was brought from Pennsylvania last spring and planted for the first time in this county. It is a remarkable yielder, and every farmer should grow some of it for feed. The ears are long and tapering, and well filled, and it will give an abundant harvest even on poor ground. It will be sold for seventy-five cents a bushel. Call on Robert Nodley at the farm near the Holby grave yard, and supply yourself with good seed corn.

WM. H. CORD.

The Eagle, King of All Birds, is noted for its keen sight, clear and distinct vision. So are those persons who use Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve for weak eyes, styes, sore eyes of any kind or granulated lids. Sold by all dealers at 25 cents.

Greatest Clothing Sale

In the History of the Trade,
At

Louis & Gus Straus',

Lexington's Leading Clothing House.

We are badly overstocked in every department. We propose to sell you bargains when you want them and not when the season is over.

JUST THINK OF A GOOD WARM OVERCOAT at 99 cents. A beautiful satin-lined, Kersey overcoat, finest made, worth \$25.00, at \$12.50. 250 Boys' All-Wool Scotch Suits, double breasted, sizes 5 to 16 years, worth \$4, at \$2 a suit. Beautiful blue and black chevots, double breasted, up to 20 years old, worth \$10, at \$5.

Remember we have clothing for the Workingman—Farmer—Banker. We do not carry cheap trashy goods, but represent such manufacturers as Alfred Benjamin & Co., Strous Bros., Fechheimer, Keifer & Co., and all the leading manufacturers of the United States. You cannot afford to miss this sale as you may never have another chance in your lifetime.

We are agents for "Newburgh Never-Rip Pants," and will give you 10 per cent. off on all goods.

Beautiful Natural Wool Undershirts and Drawers, worth \$2, at \$1 a suit.

The best Fleece-lined Undershirts and Drawers, worth \$2, at \$1 a suit.

100 dozen Fancy Shirts made by Hutchinson, Pierce & Co., at 75 cents. Price never named heretofore, and worth \$1.50.

You can afford to borrow money and pay interest to buy these goods at prices named.

LOUIS & GUS STRAUS,
Lexington's Leading Clothiers.

TRAINING AND FEED STABLES

I have opened my Training and Feed Stable, and will keep on hand plenty of feed and a full supply of vehicles and traps. Parties coming from a distance, who may desire horses pastured for a few days or weeks can have the best pasture at reasonable rates.

LIVERY STABLES.



Also, for the convenience and accommodation of guests of the Day House, at Hazel Green, and L Park Hotel at Torrent, I have opened nearby two first-class livery stables, where I will keep buggies, saddle horses and hacks for hire at all times. Persons wishing a vehicle to meet them at McCausy can telephone me and have any desired vehicle or saddle horse promptly.

I will also have a full supply of hacks for hire to drummers, which will be in charge of careful drivers, and for which they can contract by the day for any length of time.

Persons intending to visit Day and Swango Springs will be met at either McCausy or Torrent with team and driver, and I will have pleasure in shipping water for them whenever desired.

Day and Swango water, fresh and free, on ice and tap for guests at L Park Hotel.

J. TAYLOR DAY.

F. A. LYON, JR.,
The Leading Insurance Agent of Eastern Kentucky.

Offices: Beattyville, Jackson, Hazel Green.

W. H. PIERATT has charge of the Hazel Green office, and all business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. PATRONIZE A HOME AGENCY.



RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S NERVE PILLS
The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

LESSONS FROM EHUD.

Dr. Talmage on the Subject of Israel's Deliverer.

His Divine Commission to Destroy an Oppressor.—Denunciation of Worshipers of Mammon, Who Seef at Sin.

From a scene in ancient story Dr. Talmage in this discourse draws lessons as appropriate for this time as they were appropriate for the time when the event occurred many centuries ago; text, Judges, 3:15, "But when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord raised them up a deliverer. Ehud, the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man left-handed; and by him the children of Israel sent a present unto Eglon, the king of Moab."

Ehud was a ruler in Israel. He was left-handed, and what was peculiar about the tribe of Benjamin, to which he belonged, there were in it 700 left-handed men, and yet so dextrous had they all become in the use of the left hand that the Bible says they could sling stones at a hairbreadth and not miss. Well, there was a king by the name of Eglon, who was an oppressor of Israel. He imposed upon them a most outrageous tax. Ehud, the man of whom I first spoke, had a Divine commission to destroy that oppressor. He came pretending that he was going to pay the tax, and asked to see King Eglon. He was told he was in the summer house, the place to which the king retired when it was too hot to sit in the palace. This summer house was a place surrounded by flowers and trees and springing fountains and warbling birds. Ehud entered the summer house and said to King Eglon that he had a secret errand with him. Immediately all the attendants were waved out of the royal presence. King Eglon rises up to receive the messenger. Ehud, the left-handed man, puts his left hand to his right side, pulls out a dagger and thrusts Eglon through until the haft went in after the blade. Eglon falls and Ehud comes forth to blow a trumpet of liberty amid the mountains of Ephraim, and a great host is marshaled, and proud Moab submits to the conqueror, and Israel is free. So, O Lord, let all Thine enemies perish! So, O Lord, let all Thy friends triumph!

I learn first from this subject the power of left-handed men. There are some men who, by physical organization, have as much strength in their left hand as in their right hand, but there is something in the writing of this text which implies that Ehud had some defect in his right hand which compelled him to use his left. Oh, the power of left-handed men! Genius is often self-observant, careful of itself, not given to much toil, burning incense to its own aggrandizement, while many a man, with no natural endowments, actually defective in physical and mental organization, has an earnestness for the right, patient industry, an all-consuming perseverance, which achieve marvels for the kingdom of Christ. Though left-handed, as Ehud, they can strike down a sin as great and imperial as Eglon.

I have seen men of wealth gathering about them all their treasures, snuffing at the cause of a world lying in wickedness, roughly ordering Lazarus off their doorstep, sending their dogs, not to lick his sores, but to hound him off their premises; catching all the pure rain of God's blessing into the stagnant, rosy, frog-inhabited pool of their own selfishness—right-handed men, worse than useless—while many a man with large heart and little purse has out of his limited means made poverty leap for joy and started an influence that overspreads the grave and will swing round and round the throne of God world without end. Amen.

Ah, me! It is high time that you left-handed men, who have been longing for this gift and that eloquence and the other man's wealth, should take your left hand out of your pockets. Who made all these railroads? Who set up all these cities? Who started all these churches and schools and asylums? Who has done the tugging and running and pulling? Men of no wonderful endowments, thousands of them acknowledging themselves to be left-handed, and yet they were earnest, and yet they were determined, and yet they were triumphant.

But I do not suppose that Ehud, the first time he took a sling in his left hand, could throw a stone at a hairbreadth and not miss. I suppose it was practice that gave him the wonderful dexterity. Go forth to your spheres of duty and be not discouraged if, in your first attempts, you miss the mark. Ehud missed it. Take another stone, put it carefully into the sling, swing it around your head, take better aim, and the next time you will strike the center. The first time a mason rings his trowel upon the brick he does not expect to put up a perfect wall. The first time a carpenter sends the plane over a board or drives a bit through a beam he does not expect to make perfect execution. The first time a boy attempts a rhyme he does not expect to rhyme a "Lalla Rookh" or a "Lady of the Lake." Do not be surprised if in your first efforts at doing good you are

not very largely successful. Understand that usefulness is an art, a science, a trade. There was an oculist performing a very difficult operation on the human eye. A young doctor stood by and said: "How easily you do that; it don't seem to cause you any trouble at all." "Ah," said the old oculist, "it is very easy now, but I spoiled a half-dozen of eyes to learn that." Be not surprised if it takes some practice before we can help men to moral eyesight and bring them to a vision of the cross. Left-handed men, to the work! Take the Gospel for a sling and faith and repentance for the smooth stone from the brook, take sure aim, God direct the weapon, and great Goliaths will tumble before you.

I learn also from this subject the danger of worldly elevation. This Eglon was what the world called a great man. There were hundreds of people who would have considered it the greatest honor of their life just to have him speak to them, yet, although he is so high up in worldly position, he is not beyond the reach of Ehud's dagger. I see a great many people trying to climb up in social position, having an idea that there is a safe place somewhere far above, not knowing that the mountain of fame has a top like Mont Blanc, covered with perpetual snow.

We laugh at the children of Shinar for trying to build a tower that could reach to the heavens, but I think if our eyesight were only good enough we could see a Babel in many a dooryard. Oh, the struggle is fierce! It is store against store, house against house, street against street, nation against nation. The goal for which men are running is chairs and chandeliers and mirrors and houses and lands and presidential equipments. If they get what they anticipate, what have they? Men are not safe from calumny while they live, and worse than that, they are not safe after they are dead, for I have seen swine root up graveyards. One day a man goes up into publicity, and the world does him honor, and people climb up into sycamore trees to watch him as he passes, and as he goes along on the shoulders of the people there is a waving of hats and a wild huzza. To-morrow the same man is caught between the jaws of the printing press and mangled and bruised, and the very same persons who applauded him before cry: "Down with the traitor! down with him!"

Belshazzar sits at the feast, the mighty men of Babylon sitting all around him. Wits sparkle like the wine and the wine like the wit. Music rolls up among the chandeliers; the chandeliers flash down on the decanters. The breath of hanging gardens floats in on the night air. The voice of revelry floats out. Amid wreaths and tapestry and folded banners a finger writes. The march of a host is heard on the stairs. Laughter catches in the throat. A thousand hearts stop beating. The blow is struck. The blood on the floor is richer hued than the wine on the table. The kingdom has departed. Belshazzar was no worse perhaps than hundreds of people in Babylon, but his position slew him. Oh, be content with just such a position as God has placed you in! It may not be said of us: "He was a great general," or "He was an honored chieftain," or "He was mighty in worldly attainments," but this thing may be said of you and of me: "He was a good citizen, a faithful Christian, a friend of Jesus." And that in the last day will be the highest of all eulogiums.

I learn further from this subject that death comes to the summer house. Eglon did not expect to die in that fine place. Amid all the flower leaves that drifted like summer snow into the window, in the tinkle and dash of the fountains, in the sound of a thousand leaves fluting on one tree branch, in the cool breeze that came up to shake feverish trouble out of the king's locks—there was nothing that spoke of death, but there he died! In the winter, when the snow is a shroud, and when the wind is a dirge, it is easy to think of our mortality, but when the weather is pleasant and all our surroundings are agreeable, how difficult it is for us to appreciate the truth that we are mortal! And yet my text teaches that death does sometimes come to the summer house. He is blind and cannot see the leaves. He is deaf and cannot hear the fountains. Oh, if death would ask us for victims we could point him to hundreds of people who would rejoice to have him come. Push back the door of that hovel. Look at that little child—cold, and sick, and hungry. It has never heard the name of God but in blasphemy. Parents intoxicated, staggering around its straw bed. Oh, death, there is a mark for thee! Up with it into the light! Before those little feet stumble on life's pathway give them rest.

Here is an aged man. He has done his work. He has done it gloriously. The companions of his youth all gone, his children dead, he longs to be at rest, and wearily the days and the nights pass. He says: "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." Oh, death, there is a mark for thee! Take from him the staff and give him the scepter! Up with him into the light, where eyes never grow dim, and the hair whitens not through the long years of eternity. Ah! through the long years of eternity, death will not do that. Death turns back from the straw bed and from the aged man ready for the skies and comes to the summer house. What doest thou here, thou bony, ghastly monster, amid

this waving grass and under this sunlight sifting through the tree branches? Children are at play. How quickly their feet go and their locks toss in the wind. Father and mother stand at the side of the room looking on, enjoying their glee. It does not seem possible that the wolf should ever break into that fold and carry off a lamb. Meanwhile an old archer stands looking through the thicket. He points his arrow at the brightest of the group—he is a sure marksman—the bow bends, the arrow speeds! Hush now. The quick feet have stopped and the locks toss no more in the wind. Laughter has gone out of the hall. Death in the summer house!

Here is a father in midlife. His coming home at night is the signal for mirth. The children rush to the door, and there are books on the evening stand, and the hours pass away on glad feet. There is nothing wanting in that home. Religion is there and sacrifices on the altar morning and night. You look in that household and say: "I cannot think of anything happier. I do not really believe the world is so sad a place as some people describe it to be." The scene changes. Father is sick. The doors must be kept shut. The deathwatch chirps dolefully on the hearth. The children whisper and walk softly where once they romped. Passing the house late at night, you see the quick glancing of lights from room to room. It is all over! Death in the summer house!

Here is an aged mother—aged, but not infirm. You think you will have the joy of caring for her wants a good while yet. As she goes from house to house, to children and grandchildren, her coming is a dropping of sunlight in the dwelling. Your children see her coming through the lane, and they cry: "Grandmother's come!" Care for you has marked up her face with many a deep wrinkle, and her back stoops with carrying your burdens. Some day she is very quiet. She says she is not sick, but something tells you you will not much longer have a mother. She will sit with you no more at the table nor at the hearth. Her soul goes out so gently you do not exactly know the moment of its going. Fold the hands that have done so many kindnesses for you right over the heart that has beat with love toward you since before you were born. Let the pilgrim rest. She is weary. Death in the summer house!

Gather about us what we will of comfort and luxury. When the pale messenger comes he does not stop to look at the architecture of the house before he comes in, nor, entering, does he wait to examine the pictures we have gathered on the wall, or bending over your pillow, he does not stop to see whether there is color in the cheek or gentleness in the eye or intelligence in the brow. But what of that? Most we stand forever mourning among the graves of our dead? No! No! The people in Bengal bring cages of birds to the graves of their dead, and then they open the cages, and the birds go singing heavenward. So I would bring to the graves of our dead all bright thoughts and congratulations and bid them sing of victory and redemption. I stamp on the bottom of the grave, and it breaks through into the light and the glory of Heaven. The ancients used to think that the straits entering the Red sea were very dangerous places, and they supposed that every ship that went through those straits would be destroyed, and they were in the habit of putting on weeds of mourning for those who had gone on that voyage, as though they were actually dead. Do you know what they called those straits? They called them the "Gate of Tears." I stand at the gate of tears through which many of your loved ones have gone, and I want to tell you that all are not shipwrecked that have gone through those straits into the great ocean stretching out beyond. The sound that comes from that other shore on still nights when we are wrapped in prayer makes me think that the departed are not dead. We see the dead—we who toil, we who weep, we who sin—we are the dead. Now my heart aches for human sorrow—this sound of breaking hearts that I hear all about me, this last look of faces that never will brighten again, this last kiss of lips that never will speak again, this widowhood and orphanage! Oh, when will the day of sorrow be gone!

After the sharpest winter the spring dismounts from the shoulder of a southern gale and puts its warm hand upon the earth, and in its palm there comes the grass, and there come the flowers, and God reads over the poetry of bird and brook and bloom and pronounces it very good. What, my friends, if every winter had not its spring, and every night its day, and every gloom its glow, and every bitter now its sweet hereafter! If you have been on the sea, you know, as the ship passes in the night, there is a phosphorescent track left behind it, and as the waters roll up they toss with unimaginable splendor. Well, across this great ocean of human trouble Jesus walks. Oh, that in the phosphorescent track of His feet we might all follow and be illumined!

He Wasn't Hasty.
"You don't judge a man by his clothes, do you, Robinson?"
"Oh, no! I always consult his tailor first."—Puck.

The most perfect whispering gallery in the world is the dome of St. Paul's in London.

GOLD AND PROTECTION.

How the Republican Policy Affects the Prices of Our Commodities.

As a rule, eastern protectionists are in favor also of the gold standard. They propose to make prices conform to the gold standard, and seem to think they can, at the same time, by tariffs, maintain a range of prices as much above the prices in other gold-standard countries as they may choose to fix in tariff schedules. In other words, they propose to make prices conform to the gold standard, but they expect that standard to be one thing in the United States and quite another thing in England, France or Germany. If it were desirable to do so, and we could, by tariffs so restrict imports as to require few exports to pay for what we import, and could pay for such imports with commodities in the production of which we had great natural advantages, the purpose of gold standard protectionists might, in some degree, be realized. But our payments abroad are not limited to imports. We are a debtor nation; our people, our states, our municipalities, our corporations, owe large sums abroad, the interest on which, with other charges, amounting probably to not less than a million dollars a day, must be paid with commodities or with gold. We can pay with commodities only by selling them as low as they can be bought anywhere else. We have not in the past, and we cannot in the future, pay this increasing debt and at the same time pay for imports with commodities in the proportion of which we have any important natural advantage. In fact, the natural advantage due to soil, climate, proximity to European markets, etc., have in large measure disappeared by the opening of the Suez canal, the extension of irrigation in India, and by railroads into the interior of India, Australia and South America. The gold standard in the United States must necessarily be the gold standard of the world, and if gold appreciates anywhere it must appreciate everywhere, and as prices go down in one gold standard country they must go down in all. The practical situation is this: During the fiscal year 1896 we exported commodities of the gold value of \$882,606,938. We also exported gold to the amount of \$50,588,649 more than we imported. Besides the commodities exported and the gold paid away, large sums in bonds of one kind and another are annually sent abroad in lieu of commodities or gold. These help to swell the debt on which interest must afterward be paid. Statistics are wanting to show exactly to what extent securities enter into our international traffic, but at times large amounts are transferred. But the material point in the argument is the fact that the \$882,606,938 of commodities which went abroad in 1896, necessarily went at very low prices—enough lower than in other countries to induce people to buy here rather than anywhere else. And not only were the prices of the products exported down to the level of international prices, but the products exported constituted only the surplus not consumed at home, and consequently the whole of anything of which but a part was exported must have been as low as the part exported. If we include, then, as we must, in the schedule of low-priced products, the entire products of the industries of which some part was exported, we shall find that they constitute a very large percentage of the entire productions of the country. It is quite apparent, then, that in order to pay interest on the debts we owe abroad, and for the carrying trade, and pay for what we import, a large part of all the productions of the United States must be kept as low as anywhere else, or gold must go to pay what we lack in paying with commodities; and when gold goes, credit breaks and prices tumble, with all the disastrous consequences that follow every such breakdown.

A. J. WARNER.

Millions for "Improvements."

We hear from Washington that the river and harbor committee of the house has pretty much decided that a "bill carrying millions for internal improvement" shall be passed during the present session. Whether the committee has formally decided anything about it or not, there is no reason to doubt that it will set up the pins for the passage of such a bill, not by providing for the actual needs of the country, but by distributing the "pork" where it will "do the most good." This is the session for this kind of work. During the session immediately preceding a congressional election the house is apt to be a little cautious about appropriating large sums for alleged improvements. But this is not that kind of a session. A new congress was elected a few months ago, and members of the present house do not have to look out for another election just now.

Aggregated wealth in the hands of unscrupulous and designing men is the sworn enemy of progress. It is the sworn enemy of equal opportunities. And the young men of to-day are beginning to realize that under republican rule, which is a synonym for corporate rule, they have no chance. The young men of the nation are to-day flocking to the democratic standard.—Omaha World-Herald.

MCKINLEY'S BLINDNESS.

The President Wasting Time Over His Warring Subordinates in the War Department.

The president of the United States is reported deeply chagrined at the savage and, as he deems it, unseemly conduct of one of his subordinates, who, under the protection of his extraordinary commission of inquiry into the conduct of the war, levels a terrible shaft at the major general commanding the army. That is, at the major general commanding the army so far as it is possible under our plan to have a major general in command. The major's small boys are offensively unruly at times, having, apparently, no fear of his magisterial sword. But, aside from the infraction of good manners and military discipline, whether Eagan calls Miles a liar or Miles disturbs the serenity of the commissary general is a matter of small importance to the people of the United States. They do not suffer in purse or person by the un-Turveydrop-like deportment of these distinguished military servants.

If the president will turn his attention for a moment from the unseemly conduct of his shoulder-strapped subordinates he will be deeply and properly concerned about a matter of vast importance to the people whose chief magistrate he is. Not a day passes that information is not conveyed of the formation of new trusts, new combinations in restraint of trade, fresh violations of the antitrust law spread upon the statutes of the United States, a law which the president has not taken a single step toward executing, though the enforcement of law is an obligation of the chief magistracy. It is true that the attorney-general of the United States does not meet opprobrious language from an assistant or from anyone of the district attorneys throughout the whole domain of the republic. The department calls for no executive notice because of the unpleasant, riotous conduct of any of its employees, but if the president had the welfare of the republic at heart and if he were thoroughly imbued with the sanctity of an oath, his obligation thereunder to enforce the laws, he would be more deeply grieved at the state of affairs in the law department than he is reported to be at the contentions of officers in the war department.

Not a district attorney of the United States lifts a hand against daily, open and flagrant violation of the Sherman law. Encouraged by this nonaction, which, manifestly, is the result of an understanding at headquarters, combinations in restraint of trade increase in number until it might seem as though all the commercial activities of the republic were taking that direction. Why is the president, who appears deeply distressed at the bickerings of two general officers, undisturbed by the fact that a statute of the United States which he is bound to enforce is regarded with contempt?

We witness occasional activity of a United States court in condemning, and properly condemning, the illicit conduct of some violator of the postal laws, but there is not anywhere in the country a United States judge who, instructing a grand jury, draws its attention to the far more flagrant and dangerous activities of moneyed men, who snap their fingers at United States statutes and go about their business in serene confidence that, lawless as they may become, they are not in danger of being called to account by the enginery of justice in the United States, an enginery paralyzed by the very man, chief magistrate of the republic, whose constant care it should be to see that it suffer no detriment, but work ceaselessly for justice's sake in the impartial administration of the law.

When will Maj. McKinley, ceasing to weep at the comparatively insignificant breaches of politeness shown by military officers, address himself to what may prove the herculean task of grappling in the name of the people with the trusts that oppress them?—Chicago Chronicle.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—The place where the United States most needs an "open door" is—the United States.—Puck.

—It is believed that Alger need no longer shut himself up in Washington, for fear of Hobsonization by a war-hero-loving public.—Albany Argus.

—Trust organizers are hastening their own destruction under the protecting wing of the McKinley imperialist party, but they are too stupid to realize it.—Chicago Democrat.

—The president has had a head-on collision with public sentiment. Public sentiment hardly knew that it had struck something, but the other party is all in a heap.—Kansas City Times.

—It is undoubtedly true that at Washington there is no apparent sentiment in favor of economy, and it is also probable that the prevailing recklessness at the national capital meets a favorable response from a portion of the people of the country, but the statesman or politician who mistakes the clamor of the unthinking for the sober, serious judgment of the people as a whole, will find sooner or later that those who are responsible for increasing the burdens of taxation must sometime face a reckoning with the people.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Women Should Know It.

Many women suffer untold agony and misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They have been led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset woman-kind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it with scalding or burning sensation, sediment in it after standing in bottle or common glass for 24 hours, are signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

The above symptoms are often attributed by the patient herself or by her physician to female weakness or womb trouble. Hence, so many fail to obtain relief, because they are treating, not the disease itself, but a reflection of the primary cause, which is kidney trouble.

In fact, women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble and both need the same remedy. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is easy to get at any drug store for 50 cents or \$1.

To prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and book telling all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Kindly mention THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y.

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SUITS FOR **\$2.76**
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These Suits are made up of All Wool Casimeres
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Cleaning Watch, American make....	\$1.50
" " Old English Lever.....	2.00
Main Spring.....	1.50
Cleaning Clock, Amer. 8 day.....	1.25
" " French make.....	3.50
" " Nickle alarm style.....	.50
Main spring in clock, Amer. make....	1.00
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New pins fitted into brooches (pins)	15c.

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I suffered for 25 years with a cough,
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tors and for medicine to no avail until I
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has saved my life.—J. B. Rossell, Grants-
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Dare you marry in your present con-
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GREENBACKS
or Government Money.

At close of our Civil War in 1865,
there appeared in the London Times
the following:

"If that mischievous financial policy
which had its origin in the North
American Republic during the late
Civil War in that country, should be-
come indurated down to a fixture,
then that government will furnish its
money without cost. It will have all
the money that is necessary to carry
on its trade and commerce. It will
become prosperous beyond precedent
in the history of civilized nations of
the world. The brain and wealth of
all countries will go to North America.
THAT GOVERNMENT MUST BE
DESTROYED OR IT WILL DE-
STROY EVERY MONARCHY ON
THIS GLOBE."

The famous Hazzard circular, to
capitalists in New York, and the Buell
Bank circular to United States Bank-
ers, both emanating from London, and
the fabulous corruption fund raised in
England and Germany, estimated at
\$1,500,000, were the agents that se-
cured the closing of our mints against
silver.

The "walk into my parlor" policy
of England, during and since the
Spanish War, is the latest evidence
of English Diplomacy in shaping the
destiny of the United States Govern-
ment.

Notwithstanding the famine price
of wheat, the Spanish War, and fabu-
lous expenditures of money by our
government during the past year, gold
has increased in value eleven per cent.
and all other values decreased in the
same proportion.

For a thorough understanding of
the money question, or silver issue,
the Cincinnati Enquirer has uniformly
given evidence of its ability to teach,
explain and produce all facts and
truth. It is a paper that ought and
can be read by all classes with pleas-
ure and profit.

AYER'S

"For five years my husband suffered from scrofula. The best physicians in our city pronounced the case incurable. Sores appeared, eating into the mouth and throat. The jugular vein was exposed, the tongue entirely eaten away, the palate and tonsils eaten out, and there was a large sore on the outside of the throat. After everything else had failed, he tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He had to take it through a tube, as his throat was too sore to swallow. Now, after years of terrible suffering, he is fully restored to health, and he is able to work every day, although his speech is greatly affected by the loss of tongue and palate."
Mrs. E. L. FOSTER, Wilmington, Del.

Sarsaparilla



"For seven years I suffered with that terrible scourge scrofula, in my shoulder and arm. Every means of cure was tried without success. I had a good physician, who tried in every way to help me. I was told to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I immediately began its use, and after taking seven bottles of this remedy the scrofula was entirely cured."
Mrs. J. A. GENTLE,
Fort Fairfield, Me.

The Leader

"I was a great sufferer from scrofula, being unable to do any work for twelve months. Not one of the doctors who attended me nor any of the medicines I took did me any good. My friends supposed that I could not live. One of my physicians induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using eight bottles I am now perfectly well."
GEORGE TOWNSEND,
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"For many years Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been one of the constant remedies used in the Home for Little Wanderers, and we have found it valuable in eliminating humors from the blood which seem to have been inherited, especially scrofula and other skin diseases."

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